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TWO CENTS.

Systems Today.

Demands of 125 Machinists Bene-

machinists employed in the shops of the Seaboard Air Line; the same number, comprising the force of the Wabash road, and two hundred men of the Cloverleaf system, struck this morning for the nine-hour day. Outside of this, President O'Connell of the International Machinists' Association says the strike situation seems to be stagnating, so far as sensational or other developments are concerned. The Astor House conference in New York, of which much was expected by the national officers of the machinists' association, has as yet made little progress. When the representatives of the employers and the men met first Wednesday night a proposition was submitted by both sides. The employproposed that the men all resume work

d that each individual case be arbitrated. The men did not take kindly to this, and submitted a counter proposition. This was that the nine-hour day be granted by the employers, with the same rate of wages that prevailed on May 18, 1900, the date of the last agreement between the asso-ciation of employers and the machinists' organization. The only concession by the men in this latter proposition would be that individual workmen who have received an increase in salary since the date mentioned would have to go back to the uniform rate. The first conference broke up with the understanding that the men should submit this latter proposition to their organizations and that a vote be taken on the same last night. President O'Connell has not yet been advised of the result of this vote. an increase in salary since the date men-

Officials at the national headquarters of car wheel foundry granted the demands for a nine-hour day to its seventy-five machinists, and extended the same concession to its 3,000 other employes. At Rochester the Eastman Kodak Company put its entire works on a nine-hour basis, affecting fifty machinists and 2,000 other workmen. President O'Connell points out that in these two cases the demands of 125 machinists has re-

sulted in securing the second of the second cated their willingness to grant the de-mands of the men, but refused to sign the ad will be made the subject of special conderation by the executive board.

President O'Conneil, together members of the executive committee and Vice President Wilson, will leave for Toronto, Canada, tonight. Mr. O'Connell will stop off at Pittsburg for a day. uel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, who has been in Cininnati since the strike began, went to Chiago yesterday. He will return to Washington before going to the convention at Toronto.

STRIKE ON NEW YORK TUNNEL. Men Demand \$2.75 a Day and Pay for

Overtime. NEW YORK, May 24.-Work on

The strike arose out of a demand of the rock drillers for \$2.75 for an eight-hour day and 70 cents an hour for overtime. agreement.

ated Union said: resent, but we had an agreement with Mr. McDonald that we would submit any ques tion in regard to the hours or pay to arbitration before ordering a strike, and I cannot conceive why the walking delegates should have taken this action."

agreement. Their action is inspired by labor leaders. From the printed reports sent m O'Connell's office in Washington you would think that our people are giving up the fight, but it is not so. A few of the

but the men had been ordered to strike months ago. They are only hurting themselves by this. We cannot trust these labor leaders, and are not going to put ourselves in a position to be dictated to in the fu-

BOILER MAKERS STRIKE.

EASTON, Pa., May 24.-The boiler mak ers employed in the Lehigh Valley Railroad Cempany's shops here, about 100 in numher, struck today because they were ordered to repair a locomotive wrecked on one of the upper divisions of the road. The boiler makers at Buffalo and Wilkesbarre, where repair work for the upper division is done, are on strike, and the local men declare they would be faithless to their fellow workers if they worked on the

locomotive,

The strike so far has not affected any of the other departments of the shops here. Mat. R. V. Norwood Dead

Summit. His death was due to paralysis.

He was stricken on Tuesday. The deceased son, Secretary J. V. S. Oddie, E. N. Brown, C. Oliver Iselin and S. Nicholson was aged seventy-one years, and had been retired since 1890. Major Norwood was in the habit of spending about seven months Ministerial Crisis in Spain. of the year at his summer home, one of the finest in this section, and the other five in Baltimore. His wife and two children survive him.

BRIDGE BEGINS HIS DUTIES AQUEDUCT

WORK OR REPAIRING THE PIERS NOW NEARLY COMPLETED.

Borings Being Made to Determine the Location of the New Highway Bridge.

Congress at its last session appropriated \$1.500 to make temporary repairs on the piers of the Aqueduct bridge, piers 3, 5 and 7 of which had been shown by investigation to be in a dangerous condition, because of the deep cracks and openings below the water mark. Work on these piers has been going on for some time, and it is now about completed. The cracks and openings have been filled in with concrete or cement and a rip-rap is now being placed about the piers to act as a further protection. It is thought this work will guarantee the safety of the piers for a couple of years or long enough to allow Congress to provide some permanent improvement of the bridge if not its entire reconstruction.

Borings for Highway Bridge.

The work of making borings to determine the location of a highway bridge above the Long bridge, as provided for at the last session of Congress, is now in progress. Delays have been met because of frequent freshets during the past spring, which have temporarily interfered with the making of borings, but it is believed this work will be completed within two or three weeks, so that a meeting of the board can be called to formulate detailed plans for the bridge. Besides the making of borings across the river, the engineers are driving piling at different places to determine the depth at which a firm foundation can be secured.

SIR ALFRED MILNER IN LONDON. Secretary Chamberlain Extends Most

Cordial Greeting to Him. LONDON, May 24.-Sir Alfred Milner has arrived in England from South Africa, and the country is going through the novel experlence of seeing a colonial governor publiely exploited in connection with a much disputed act of ministerial policy.

Mr. Chamberlain has spared neither time nor trouble in organizing a greeting for the high commissioner, and has so far succeeded as to induce a number of cabinet ministers to take the most unusual course of going to Southampton to welcome the home-coming executive. Mr. Chamberlain the organization are rejoicing today over the concessions made yesterday at Detroit and at Rochester. At Detroit the American through the ministerial organs as a fitting occasion for a great popular demonstration in support of the Chamberlain-Milner war policy, but public enthusiasm is lacking.
Sir Alfred Milner, when he arrived at Southampton today, was formally welcomed by the mayor and corporation. In a brief reply the high commissioner said he had been greatly benefited by the voyage. s the demands of 125 machinists has red in securing the nine-hour day for make speeches. He then proceeded to Lon-

NOT IN LOCOMOTIVE TRUST. Works Officials

Deny a Rumor. PHILADELPHIA, May 24.-Members of the firm of Burnham, Williams & Co., which operates the Baldwin locomotive works, emphatically deny the report from New York that their company is to be acquired by the American Locomotive Company. George Burnham, jr., said: "There is absolutely no truth in the report. The Baldwin locomotive works will be operated independently." John H. Converse, another member of the

firm, was equally emphatic in his denial.

WALDERSEE WILL LEAVE MAY 31. Official Denial of Reports in the London Press.

BERLIN, May 24.—The statements in the London press that Count von Waldersee has informed the Chinese authorities that he would not leave Pekin until the court returns, and he has had an interview with Emperor Kwang Su, are authoritatively denied. The officials here say Von Waldersee will leave Pekin May 31, or a few days he will return by way of the United States

Germany is trying to charter vessels for the return of her troops. The first vessels can sail in about a fortnight. The German contingent remaining in the province of Pe-chi-li will be less numerous than the British and French forces.

INVESTIGATING CARPET TRADE.

Industrial Commission's Committee Interview George McNeir.

NEW YORK, May 24.-The subcommittee of the United States industrial commission continued its hearing in this city today. George McNeir, secretary of the W. & J. Sloane Company, was the first witness called. Mr. McNeir presented a statement embodying the present standing of the carpet trade and its growth during the past fifty years. In 1870, Mr. McNeir said, 90 per cent of all carpets used in the United States were imported, while now 90 per cent is manufactured at home. The annual manufacture in the United States, he said, exceeds \$75,000,000 in value. A comparatively small export business is done, the American manufacturers being unable to compete successfully with the maker, who can obtain his raw material

Mr. McNeir suggested that the duty

wool for carpet manufacture be made ad valorem if it cannot be abolished alto-He declared the trade to be in flourishing condition and returning a fair interest on the capital invested. Mr. McNeir said the duty on straw matting should be increased to at least 60 per cent, as under present conditions the mar-ket is flooded with goods from Japan and China, where the laborer is paid 5 to 10 cents a day against the \$2 a day demanded by the American worker on ingrain carpet. Despite that handicap the witness said the cheap grade of American carpets are making their way. He said that last year 38,000,000 yards of straw matting were imported at the cost of American trade of at least half that quantity of ingrain or tapestry carpets. Asked as to the profits of the retail trade the witness said nothing but a reasonable profit was made. The commission will go this afternoon to

works of Cheney Brothers will be visited. TO CONSIDER LIPTON'S REQUEST.

Challenge Committee of New York Yacht Club Meets Today. NEW YORK, May 24.-The challenge committee of the New York Yacht Club will meet at 5 o'clock this afternoon to formally consider the request of Sir Thomas Lipton for a postponement of the cup race from August to October. The committee consists of Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard, Vice Commodore August Belment Second Vice Commodore C. L. F. Robin-

MADRID, May 24.-A ministerial crisis is imminent as a result of the election dis-

The New Judge Advocate General of the Army.

GEN. DAVIS FORMALLY TAKES CHARGE

Has Conducted Many Important Military Trials.

HIS CAREER IN THE ARMY

Gen. George B. Davis formally assumed charge of the duties of judge advocate general of the army this morning, and will hold that office for the ensuing four years at least, by detail from the President of the United States, under the provisions of the army reorganization law. Gen. J. W. Clous, who succeeded Gen. Thomas F. Barr as judge advocate general, has been placed on the retired list on his own application, after more than forty years' ser-

Career of Gen. Davis.

Judge Advocate General Davis was born in Massachusetts, and was graduated from the Military Academy June 12, 1871, after four years of instruction. He served during the war of the rebellion as a sergeant, quartermaster sergeant and second lieutenant in the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry, from September 10, 1863, to July 16, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He partici-pated in the Richmond and Petersburg campaigns, and served at the headquarters of the army operating against Richmond in 1865, and at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac in June of the same



He was engaged in the battles of the Wilderness and Todd's Tavern; in Gen. Sheridan's cavalry raid in May, 1864; in the actions at Beaver Dam, Yellow Tav-ern and Meadow Bridge, in the battle of

After the War.

tioned at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and accompanied a detachment of that regiment via San Francisco and the Gulf of California to Camp Bowle, Ariz, After about a year's service in that vicinity he was assigned to duty at the Military Academy as assistant professor of Spanish. French, chemistry mineralogy and geology, serving from August, 1873, to August, 1878, partment of the Platte and took part in the pursuit of hostile Cheyennes northward from Sidney into the sand hills of northwestern Nebraska. He then marched to Fort Washakie, Wyo., where he was stationed as company commander, and afterward served at Fort D. A. Russell and Fort Niobrara, Neb., serving, with occasional tours of detached service, as a company commander until August, 1883, when he was transferred to the Military Academy as assistant professor of history and law.

Appointed Judge Advocate

He was appointed judge advocate, with the rank of major, December 10, 1888, after later, for Japan. It is uncertain whether a few months' service at Washington as recorder of the board to revise the army regulations. On being relieved from duty at the Military Academy in August, 1888. he rejoined his regiment at Fort Supply, I. T., and soon after was again assigned to he will be glad to have an eligible list-from duty in this city.

He was judge advocate in the well-remembered trials of Major G. J. Lydecker and Capt. George A. Armes. In May, 1889, he was assigned to duty in the war records office in this city, and in the following July he became president of the board of preparation of the official records of the war of the rebellion. He held that im portant office until 1895, when he was again transferred to the Military Academy professor of law, and he remained there until a few months ago, when he was ordered to this city for special duty in the office of the Secretary of War, in anticipation of his detail as judge advocate general of the army for a term of four years, filling the vacancy occasioned by the re-

tirement of General Clous. Some Celebrated Trials.

General Davis has conducted some of the most important cases in the recent history of the army. In addition to the cases of Major Lydecker and Captain Armes, previously referred to, he was judge advocate of the court-martial which tried the case of Commissary General Eagan in 1899, and during the same year he was recorder of the court of inquiry appointed to investi gate the beef scandals during the Spanish-American war. His conduct of those cases stamped him as one of the ablest and best informed officers of the army in matters o military jurisprudence. He is generally recognized as an authority in such ques he is the author are "Military Laws of the United States," "Elements of International Law" and "Military Law and Practice and Proceedings of Courts-martial.'

HUNDREDS OF APPLICANTS.

Many Persons Examined for the Philippine Civil Service. A. R. Serven, chief examiner of the civi service commission, received a letter today from F. M. Kiggins of the Philippine civil service board. The letter contains an account of the examination of candidates for positions in the Philippine civil service, and which examination, conducted at Manila, was concluded Friday, April 12.

Mr. Kiggins writes that nearly 900 applicants competed, among them Americans, Englishmen, Germans, French, Japanese, Chinese and Filipinos.

The Filipinos, in the opinion of the authe clerks' examination, but did very well in the examination for junior and under clerks. Many of them will be appointed to The inquiry into the qualifications of the temporary employes in the service will result in the dismissal of many ENTITLED TO MILEAGE AND FEES.

The Claim of Senators Bate and Tillman Allowed. Acting Controller Mitchell of the Treas ury Department has made the following

"Aulick Palmer, United States marshal for the District of Columbia, under date of May 21, 1901, submits the following question involving payments to be made by

" 'Senators William B: Bate and Benjamin R. Tillman have been summoned as witnesses on behalf of the United States in the case of United States against Orlan C. Cullen; the former from Nashville, Tenn., the latter from Trenton, S. C. Am I authorized, in view of section 850, Revised Statutes, to pay the senators only their actual expenses, or are they entitled to the usual mileage and witness fees pro vided by law?'

"The marshal states that both senators claim the usual mileage and per diems allowed by law (section 848, Revised Stat-utes) upon the ground that they are not officers within the meaning of the section referred to by him.

"That section provides as follows:
"Sec. 850. When any clerk or other officer of the United States is sent away from his place of business as a witness for the government, his necessary expenses stated in items and sworn to, in going, re turning and attendance on the court, shall be audited and paid; but no mileage or other compensation in addition to his sal ary shall in any case be allowed." "So far as I have been able to ascertain the accounting offisers have not heretofore been called upon to decide the question here presented, but the letter of the stat-

ute cited renders it easy of solution.
"It must be observed that its inhibition applies only to clerks and other officers who are sent away from their places of business, and to fall within its terms the clerk or other officer must have a place o business and be sent away therefrom, indicating very clearly that class of officials who occupy subordinate positions and are subject to the control and direction of their superior officers. It is hardly necessary to add that United States senators

are not of this class.
"I hold, therefore, that Senators Bate and Tillman, for their attendance upon the United States court for the District of Columbia as witnesses on behalf of the United States, are entitled to the compensation fixed by section 848, Revised Statutes, and that Marshal Palmer is authorized to pay them accordingly."

HAWAIIAN CIVIL SERVICE. Examinations to Be Held at Honolulu

Next Month. A. R. Serven, chief examiner of the civil

service commission, will leave Washington Monday for Honolulu. He will join Commissioner Rodenberg, who left Washington Wednesday, at Kansas City. Together they will proceed to San Francisco and will sail from that city June 6, reaching Honolulu about the 14th. During the succeeding two weeks an opportunity will be given citizens of the United States residing in Hawaii to be examined for positious in the classified service. The following examina-Hawes' Shop, in the actions on the Jerusa-lem plank road, in the siege at Peters-burg, including the actions on the Weldon for them: Aid, coast and geodetic survey. railway, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, book typewriter, Chinese inspector, depart-Reams' Station and Hatcher's Run. ental clerk, elevator conductor, fish culturist, immigrant inspector, meat inspector In June, 1871, he was appointed second lobserver, weather bureau; stenographer, lieutenant of the 5th Cavalry and was sta- | typewriter, superintendent of construction, topographic draftsman, copyist topograph draftsman, assistant topographer, lator of modern languages, all positions to the customs service, including examiner of general merchandise; railway mail clerk positions in the government printing office, including compositors, bookbinders, electrotypers, pressmen and stereotypers; . Il positions for the Indian service, including eachers, matrons, physicians, etc.

Examinations will also be held for post ions in the Philippine civil service as follows: Stenographer, typewriter, translator f Spanish and department assistant. Under the census of 1900 Hawaii is entitled to fifteen appointments in the apportioned departmental service at Washington and five in the apportioned government printing service. As soon as the pa pers of these examinations are rated it is probable that certifications for appointment will be made from them, inasmuch as Hawaii has not received any of the appoint ments to which it is entitled under the law The Navy Department states that it has he position of clerk to the commandant there at \$1,500 and one of watchman at \$2 per diem, which are to be filled by persons residing in the islands. The depar in the Islands. The department need watchmen, messengers and other clerks there. The commissioner of labor, in a letter to the civil service commission, says that every year that depart-ment will need some one at Honolulu, and which he can draw one or more employes.

The salaries of the positions in Hawaii will range from \$2 a day to \$3,000 a year. All applicants for examination in the Ha waiian Islands should at once notify Mr. Serven, the chief examiner, in care of the

postmaster at Honolulu. CANADA WAIVES OBJECTION.

The Dorothea and the Hawk Going to the Great Lakes. Any doubt that may have existed as to the right of the United States government to send small auxiliary gunboats into the great lakes for the training of the naval militia has been dissipated, so far as the cases of the Dorothea and the Hawk are concerned, by the graceful acquiescence of the Canadian government in the movement. It was represented that the little gunboats would traverse the St. Lawrence and the akes without guns aboard, and it also being understood that they are to be used solely for purposes of drill, the Canadian government, through the British government, has waived any objection to the entrance of the vessels into the lakes.

ENGINEER BROWN'S CLAIM.

Mr. James G. Blaine Acquires an In terest in It.

Mr. James G. Blaine has acquired an interest by assignment in the claim of Brown, the American engineer, against the government of the Transvaal, and afterward against the government of Great Britain, for damages amounting to a sum between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 on account of executive action by Paul Kruger depriving him of mining lands at Whitsfontein, Transvaal.

successful prosecution of this case would involve the principle that the Brit-ish government is liable for denials of justice on the part of the government of the Transvaal, which is not yet an accepted canon of international law

PROPOSED VISIT ABANDONED.

President of Argentine Cannot Leave During Meeting of Congress. There were some prospects at one time

that President Roca of Argentine would visit the United States this summer to attend the pan-American exposition, and at thor of the letter, made a poor showing in the same time come to Washington. But since the assembling of the Argentine congress, which began its session a few days ago the idea of the visit has been practically given up, as it is said to be improbable that the president would leave durof these persons as soon as the board has ing the meeting of congress, which will

DISCUSSING REVISION

Presbyterian General Assembly Still on Question of Creed.

SPIRITED DEBATE ON SUBJECT

Be Taken.

Indications That a Vote Will Soon

ARGUMENTS PRO AND CON

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.-The debate on creed revision was continued by the Presbyterian general assembly today, and as was the case yesterday Calvary Church was unable to contain the throngs who came to hear the discussion. Previous to the devotional exercises Rev. Dr. John Dewitt of Princeton Theological Seminary announced that arrangements had been completed for the reception to the commis sioners at Princeton tomorrow.

After the disposition of a few minor matters Moderator Minton called for the unfinished business of yesterday. The moderator said he had found the sentiment of the assembly in favor of a full, free and fair presentation of the question, but suggested that the commissioners endeavor as far as possible to adhere to the rule of \$50,000, will not be considered. It is rebrevity, especially as the great ground had been staked out by the able speakers of sent the character and individuality of the

Rev. Dr. David S. Kennedy of Allegheny, Pa., yielded the floor to Judge E. W. C. Humphrey of Louisville, who signed the minority report with Dr. McKibben.

Judge Humphrey urged the elimination from the committee's report of the clause recommending a brief summary of the reformed faith bearing the same relation to the confession which the shorter catechism bears to the larger catechism, and formed on the general model of the consensus creed. He claimed it meant practically a new creed and should not be concurred in. as the presbyteries did not desire a new confession.

Also Against Revision. Dr. Kennedy followed with a forceful

rgument against revision. The way to break down the confession, finally, he said, is to go on making holes in it.

"We stand united on the confession," continued Dr. Kennedy. "It is constructed from beginning to end to be used for scientific purposes. It is the constitution of our church organization. We are not considering a popular creed, but the funda-mental principle of our organization. The confession has been charged with failing to truthfully present the belief of the church. No one forced us to sign that confession. We did not sign it in ignorance, and I am sure not one of us signed it dishonestly.
"I repudiate the statement that the confession does not set forth the man side and personality of the Holy Spirit." This brought Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson to his feet. "I beg your pardon," he said, "but if you refer to me, I did not say Dr. Kennedy replied that while he might

misunderstood Dr. Johnson's words, he had received that impression In conclusion Dr. Kennedy said: 'Our plea is that now is not the time for changes while the church is under fire. We are not living in a constitution-making age.

After a fair, deliberate and free discussion we find ourselves all divided up. Let us wait until God in His providence brings us to the time when we can agree on the questions at issue. Dr. Moffatt Wants a Change. Rev. Dr. J. E. Moffatt of Cumberland,

Md., became eloquent in his appeal to the assembly for a change in the confession that would give a more even balance of truth. "The confession," he said, "is a man-made constitution, but is not the word of God. And we are not discussing the word of God. If this question is toted down by this assembly it will come to the front again until we give the church what it demands. I want to see side by side two great truths—first, the sovereignty of God and above all His election of men, and, secfreedom of man to choose lleve God has elected all infants to salva-

Dr. John Dewitt of Princeton University was next recognized by the moderator. There was a disposition by some of the commissioners to close the debate. As Dr. Dewitt took the platform there were cries of "Question." The Princeton professional of "Question." The Princeton professor paid a tribute to the high character of the debate, which has thus far been entirely free from acrimony and sarcasm. He said there was no danger of a division in the church, and he wanted it to go out in the world that no matter how they may differ on the Westminster confession they stand united of the word of God the consistency of the beliefs of the church, which has stuck closer to the doctrines of the reformation than any other church.

Unity the Fundamental Principle. "Unity," he said, "is the fundamental principle of the church, which stands as a pyramid pointing to the sky without a fissure, without a crack."

Dr. Dewitt said he belonged to what is known as the fourth party. The first party, he said, emphasizes a new summary of the confession; the second emphasizes amendments to certain specific sections; the third wants a declaratory or explana-tory statement; the fourth emphasizes "Our noble declaratory statement which is now in our possession, and which will solve the entire question."

The three elements, orthodoxy, liberty and unity of action, Dr. Dewitt said, were never held in better balance than at present in the new school. This was done by throwing emphasis on the present liberal terms of subscription. Dr. Dewitt said he was not an obstructionist. His proposition was that the assembly stand on its rights and assert the great noble, liberal term of subscription. The speaker, in referring to the proposed creedal statement, said he hoped some one would be given a blanche to tell us what we are to do without further instruction from the church. He regarded it as the most monstrous proposition ever propounded to a reformed

President J. D. Moffatt's Views. President J. D. Moffatt of Washington

and Jefferson University said he belonged, like Dr. Dewitt, to the fourth party, yet he was opposed to dismissing the entire matter, while Dr. Dewitt was in favor of such action. He did not know whether he was a revisionist or not, because there was no specific proposition before the assembly. He advocated the acceptance of recommendation B, and until the committee makes its report in accordance to that recomstood. The recommendation, he said asks that another committee be appointed, and that it be instructed to prepare a brief summary of the reformed faith. It would not be fair, he said, to the 150 presbyteries who had asked for some relief if the subject was dismissed by the assembly.

Tragedy at Kingston, N. Y. KINGSTON, N. Y., May 24.-Frank Heroy, son of a Methodist clergyman, shot of these persons as soon as the board has made its certification. Several of those employes whose average was not high enough have resigned. Some complaint is heard, writes Mr. Kiggins, but a majority of the persons adversely affected take the discovery of their delinquency in a philosophical way.

Ing the meeting of congress, which will last throughout the summer. The original plan of the visit resulted from invitations extended by Mr. Buchanan, director general of the exposition, and formerly United States minister to Argentina, where he formed a close personal friendship with President Roca.

MODELS MUST BE SUBMITTED BY MAY 1, 1902.

Regulations for Competition Made by the Commission-Limitation

of Cost.

The McClellan statue commission has equestrian statue of General McClellan to be erected in this city under the provisions of an act of Congress. In accordance with this program the commission has issued a pamphlet, in which it "invites artists, who are citizens of the United States, to submit models for such pedestal and equestrian statue by May 1, 1902." All competing artists are requested to send, at their own expense and risk, to the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, War Department, between April 1 and May 1, 1902, accurate and detailed models of their designs on the scale of two inches design for the statue and pedestal, com-plete above the foundation. They are also requested to give notice on or before Feb-ruary 1, 1902, of their intention to submit models with a statement of the required

The cost of the statue and pedestal is limited to \$90,000, including excavation, foundation and all expenses incidental to the erection of the statue and pedestal.

Models submitted, the enlargement of which cannot, in the judgment of the com-mission, be erected of first-class material subject.

All models must be in plaster, and drawings without models will not be accepted. Only such sculptors, artists or architects as are not connected in a business way with any monumental firm or bronze foundry will be allowed to take part in the competition. The commission reserves the right to re-

ject any or all designs and models. The

models will be on exhibition for two weeks before the final decision is announced. Subject to these conditions, the commission will first select from all the models submitted four which they consider the most meritorious and will pay to each of the four artists submitting the models thus selected the sum of \$500. The final selection will be made from the four models. The commission says that no extension of time will be allowed any artist, and that no model received after May 1, 1904, will be considered in the competition, unless it is shown that delays in transportation were due to causes beyond the control of the artist.

The commission consists of the Secretary of War, Senator Wetmore, chairman of the joint committee on the library, and General G. D. Ruggles, representing the Society of the Army of the Potomac.

THE ISLAND OF GUAM.

Condition as Affected by Hurricane is Improving.

The condition of the island as affected by the hurricane is improving a good deal. The issue of rations has considerably diminished, and it is hoped soon will be stopped. Mr. S. M. Damon of Honolulu sent a generous gift of thirty sacks of seed sweet potatoes, which have been distrib-

uted and planted. The governor reports having made another journey on bullback about the island government would agree, and the Bellingto examine roads. The town of Pago was entirely destroyed by the hurricane, and no ttempt has been made to rebuild it. few planters have built cottages on the neighboring heights, but the majority have come to Agana to settle. Ynarajan has progressed considerably during the past two months, but will not be restored to its usual condition for some months yet. The

church will probably not be rebuilt. The spring rains have begun and the governor's journey on bullback was attended with great inconvenience and discomfort, but the object was attained of seeing the roads under unfavorable circumstances.

GIFT TO THE SUPREME COURT. Presented With a Portrait of the Late Justice Miller.

The Supreme Court of the United States has been presented with a portrait of the late Justice Miller of that body. This presentation has been made by Mr. Thomas to the executive, recommending to him that Wilson of this city. The gift has been accepted on behalf of the court by Chief Justice Fuller.

In his letter presenting the picture to the "I am the owner and possessor of a trait in oil, taken from life, of the late Justice Miller. It was painted by J. H. Witt of New York at my order in Washington (he making the trip from New York for that purpose) after I had secured the

consent of Mr. Justice Miller to sit. "While Mr. Justice Miller was sitting, I acquainted him with my purpose to bequeath it to your court, and he expressed his gratification. My will has contained provision to that effect, but I have concluded that the better course is to make

the gift in my life time. "I have been a lawyer most of my life, and my happlest days were spent in the practice of this profession. I commenced in Iowa, where I became acquainted with Mr. Justice Miller. I removed to Washington, following him, and practiced before your court for many years. On my first acquaintance with the court, Justices Wayne, Nelson, Grier, Clifford, Swayne, Miller and Field were on the bench. "During my residence in Washington with Mr. Justice Miller, our relations grew to intimacy; I leved him as a friend, while I revered and honored him as a judge "As a token of my admiration for Judge Miller, and my high regard for the preme Court, I respectfully tender you his portrait, to be preserved as a memento

and remembrance of our deceased friend. TEACHERS FOR FILIPINOS.

Considering Advisability of Taking Them to Manila on a Transport. The War Department officials are considering the advisability of taking one of the large transports on the Pacific and fit-

ting her out to take 500 or 600 school teachers to Manila for duty in the Philippines. The Taft commission has said that it is very desirable to have all the teachers arrive before the beginning of the next school year. The transports at present are scarcely available for carrying both troops and teachers. The proposition under cor sideration contemplates fitting up the sleeping quarters used for enlisted men into dormitories for the men teachers while the cabins could be used by the la dies.

Department of Justice Promotions. The following promotions have been made in the Department of Justice: William A. Dyer, from clerk of class 1 to class D; Edward G. Randall, from clerk class 2 to class 1; Edward R. Magie, from clerk class 3 to class 2; Stanley W. Finch. from clerk class 3 to examiner, vice John H. Campbell, resigned.

Movements of Naval Vessels. The Lancaster has arrived at Newport News. The Scorpion has sailed from Helena for Memphis. The Bailey has arrived at New York and the Vizen at Gibara,

THE STATUE OF M'CLELLAN ATTITUDE OF CHILE

CHEAP PUBLICITY.

"Rooms for Rent," "Rooms

and Board," "Boarding," "Wanted-Help," "Wanted -Situations," went into effect May 1. See 4th page.

New rate for advertising

Authoritative Statement on Tacana-Arica Dispute.

WHY ARBITRATION IS NOW DECLINED

prepared a program of competition for the Proposals to Peru for Settling the Question.

THE LAND IN CONTROVERSY

Considerable interest attaches to the statement from an authoritative source regarding the attitude of Chile in the Tacana-Arica dispute, which is as follows:

"A treaty of peace between Chile and Peru, signed in 1884, conceded, by article to the foot. These models must include a III, to Chile the occupation for ten years of the provinces of Tacana and Arica, at the end of which time a plebiscite was to be taken to decide to which of the parties the provinces were thenceforward to belong. The successful power was to pay the other the sum of ten million silver dollars. The contracting governments were, according to the treaty, to determine by a special protocol the conditions on which the plebiscite was to take place and the terms on which the payment of the stip-

ulated sum was to be effected. "The negotiations between Chile and Peru began in 1892. Peru, shortly after 1893, passed through a revolution, which ended in the overthrow of Cacere's administration and the institution of Pierola's government. These disturbances prevented the negotiations between Chile and Peru being carried on. They were resumed when public order was restored, but the parties did not succeed in reaching an agreement.

Peru's Contention.

"The government of Peru held that, ac-

cording to its way of construing the treaty,

only Peruvian citizens residing or born in Tacana and Arica were entitled to vote in the plebiscite, and insisted on the vote being public. It also held that it was not necessary to constitute any previous guarantee for the payment of the stipulated "The government of Chile, on the other hand, maintained that all the inhabitants residing in Tacana and Arica, being equally

concerned in the regime under which they were to live, were entitled to vote in the plebiscite which was to decide as to that regime, and, wishing that vote to be free, insisted on its being secret. "With regard to the terms of payment of the stipulated sum the government of Chile offered a guarantee by depositing the amount previously agreed upon at Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons' in London, and required from Peru that she constitute a

Improving.

The governor of Guam, under date of March 27, reports to Acting Secretary Hackett as follows:

Similar guarantee, as it was not compatible with the dignity of either of the governments to keep the provinces as a pledge for a money payment after a plebiscite pronouncement adverse to this rule. "In the face of these conflicting views barring the way to a final settlement the government of Chile proposed to that of Peru, on different occasions, several ways compromising the question, but a satis-

similar guarantee, as it was not compatible

Agreed to Peru's Conditions "In 1898 the minister of foreign affairs of Chile accepted and embodied in a protocol

factory arrangement could not be agreed

the only conditions to which the Peruvian hurst-Lattore protocol was signed and submitted to the Chilean congress. "Those conditions were that the matters relating to the right of voting in the plebi-

scite and whether the vote should be se-cret or public should be left to the arbitration of her majesty the Queen of Spain, who would also be called to appoint a third commissioner to preside over the plebiscite, together with one commissioner appointed by Peru and another appointed by Chile, and that the ten millions were to be paid by the successful party in the following form: One million ten days after taking possession of the provinces, one million at the end of one year and two millions annually at the end of each of the following

four years. Action of the Chilean Congress. "This projected treaty was considered by the Chilean congress, and after a long discussion that body decided to send it back

negotiations should be reopened. "From these facts it clearly appears that the policy adopted by the Chilean congress is entirely justified, because a sovereign cannot, without disregarding its most vital interests, leave to the decision of an arbitration whether its own citizens are entitled or not to vote and decide upon

the sovereignty of a territory actually occupied by it and under its control. "Chile has always accepted arbitration and has practically submitted itself to that conciliatory remedy more than any other honor, like the present one with Peru, can-

tor." European Governments Interested. Interest has been aroused among the Eu-

ropean governments in the proposal that arbitration be discussed at the coming congress of American republics at Mexico City, and some of the European establishments in Washington have received requests for information as to the nature of the program. This is rather difficult to give just at present, owing to the differ-ences which have arisen among the republics themselves as to how far arbitration shall be open to discussion.

In European circles the idea prevails

that the discussion may have some rela-tion to the Monroe doctrine, since it appears to contemplate co-operation between the United States and southern countries. The Spanish government is naturally much interested in the gathering, as a like assemblage was held in Madrid last year for the purpose of uniting the interests of and the Spanish-American countries At that time arbitration was considered, the general subject being approved by unanimous vote, except Chile, which recorded her dissent. It appears to be pursuance of the general policy that Chile has now advised the State Department that she will not participate in the congress

f the arbitration debate includes past ques The Peruvian minister, Mr. Calderon, had a long conference with Acting Secretary Hill yesterday, reiterating Peru's position that arbitration should be left open for the congress to deal with on broad lines. It is inderstood that no further action will be aken here until Secretary Hay returns

Not Entitled to Reimbursement.

Acting Controller Mitchell has denied

the application of the state of Vermont

for a rehearing upon the disallowance of a claim for \$6,702.26 for reimbursement of moneys paid to officers and men of the 1st Vermont Infantry prior to their assembly at the rendezvous named by the governor in the Spanish war. Mr. Mitchell holds that the beginning of pay is limited to the time the regiment assembled under the To Be Examined for Promotion.

The following named first lieutenants have been ordered to Fort Sheridan, III., for examination for promotion: Gordon G.

Heiner, Harry E. Smith, Adrian S. Fleming and Thomas Q. Ashburn, all of the Artillery Corps.

RAILROADS DRAWN IN THE

Strike of Machinists Spreads to Three

REVIEW OF SITUATION ELSEWHERE

- fit 5,000 Other Workmen.

OFFICERS GO TO CANADA Three railroad systems were drawn into the machinists' strike today. Five hundred

The Officers Gratified.

This is the last day the national head-marters of the machinists will remain in

rapid transit tunnel is practically tied up today. All the skilled labor of every form is idle from 108th street down to the city hall, and only diggers or ordinary laborers are doing anything in the tunnel at all.

These demands were sent in yesterday to the various subcontractors, and only those contractors above 108th street met the President Callas of the Central Feder-"I am surprised and pained that this thing should have oc-I fear that the public will misunderstand it. The men on tunnel work had no grievance. I do not wish to be put in the position of criticising the men I rep-

A. B. See, Lead of the A. B. See Elevator Company of Brooklyn, who was at the meeting, when asked concerning the attitude of the manufacturers, said: "There are 200 men here who are metal trades manufacturers, and they are a unit In the decision to resist the demands of the grikers. The machinists have violated their greement. Even if we should give in to them and let them have the nine-hour day with ten hours' pay, what of the ru-ture? We have found them unfaithful to agreement to which we have lived up and they would be unfaithful to any future

smaller manufacturers are giving up, but as many as 85 per cent are standing firm. There was no need for this strike. Most of the manufacturers would have given the nine hours and ten hours' pay willingly,

Walk Out at Lehigh Valley Shops in Easton.

South Manchester, Conn., where the silk

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. HAGERSTOWN, Md., May 24.-Major R. N. Norwood, U. S. A. (retired), died this morning at 4 o'clock at his summer home in the Blue Ridge mountains, near Blue Ridge